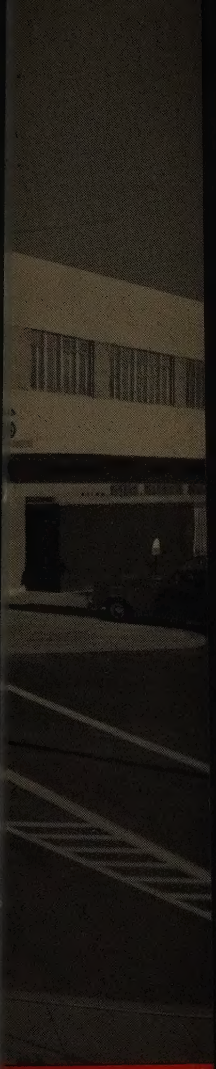

VOLUME THIRTEEN NUMBER ONE

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(Front cover) World's largest drugstore occupies only a small part of the new world headquarters building of the Rexall Drug Co. in Los Angeles. Albert F. Roller, architect, H. J. Brunnier, structural engineer, both of San Francisco; Louis C. Dunn Co., contractor, Los Angeles.

The activities of the Portland Cement Association, a national organization, are limited to scientific research, the development of new or improved products and methods, te
service, promotion and educational effort (including safety work), and are primarily designed to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete. The manifold p
of the Association and its varied services to cement users are made possible by the financial support of over 60 member companies in the United States and Canada, enga
the manufacture and sale of a very large proportion of all portland cement used in these two countries. A current list of member companies will be furnished on r

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Architectural CONCRETE

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Rexall Drug Builds World Headquarters

By Albert F. Roller*, AIA

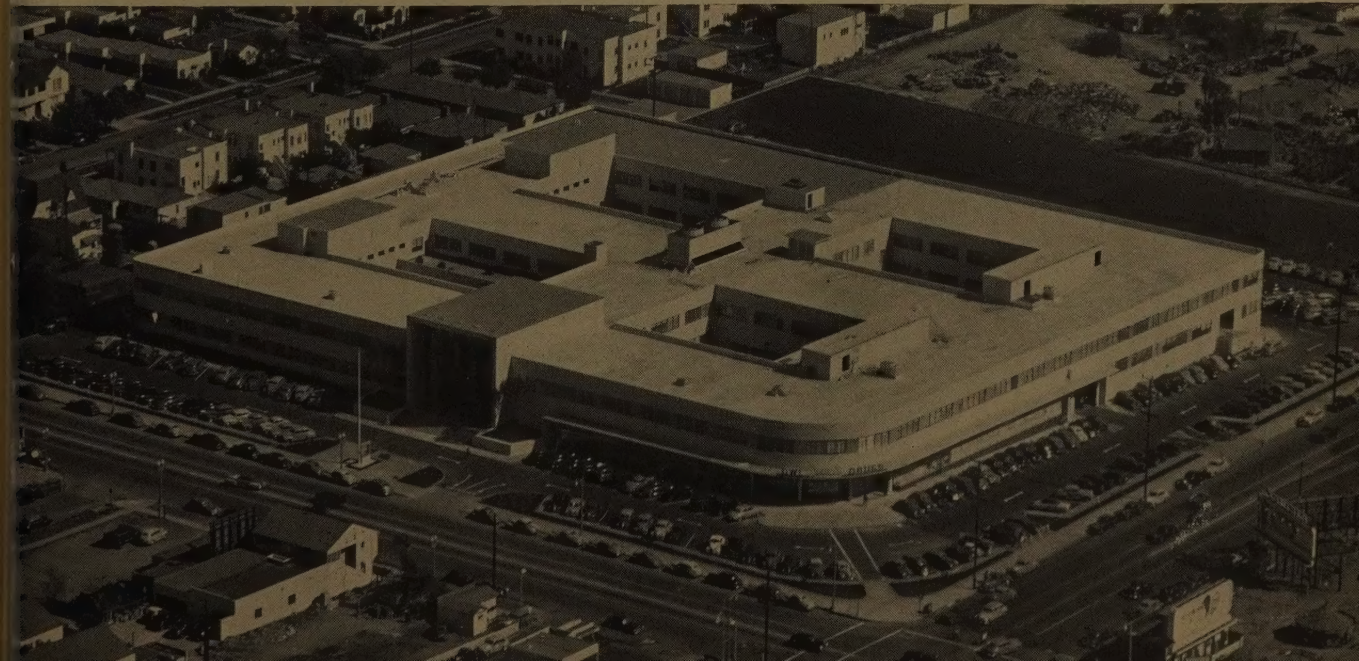
USTIN W. Dart, president of the Rexall Drug Co., is firmly convinced that California is the best place for the anagement of business. That is why there has been com-eted recently at the southeast corner of Beverly and La enega Blvds. in Los Angeles the world headquarters office uilding for the world's largest drugstore chain.

Technically, this building is an administration plant. rchitecturally, it is intended as a monument to modern usiness. Structurally, it is as perfect as modern engineering esign and materials could make it.

A soil analysis and load test showed that a pile foundation was necessary to assure minimum and uniform settlement. So 1,150 step-tapered concrete piles were used in the foundation.

The superstructure is two stories high, approximately 325x400 ft. in plan, and covers an area of about three acres. The floor area in the finished basement and first and second floors is equal to that in a 20-story building covering a ground area of approximately 100x170 ft. Extensive basement and subbasement areas house the intricate mechanical systems and merchandise storage. Offstreet parking for

Offstreet parking within property lines is provided around the building, which occupies about three acres of the six-acre site.



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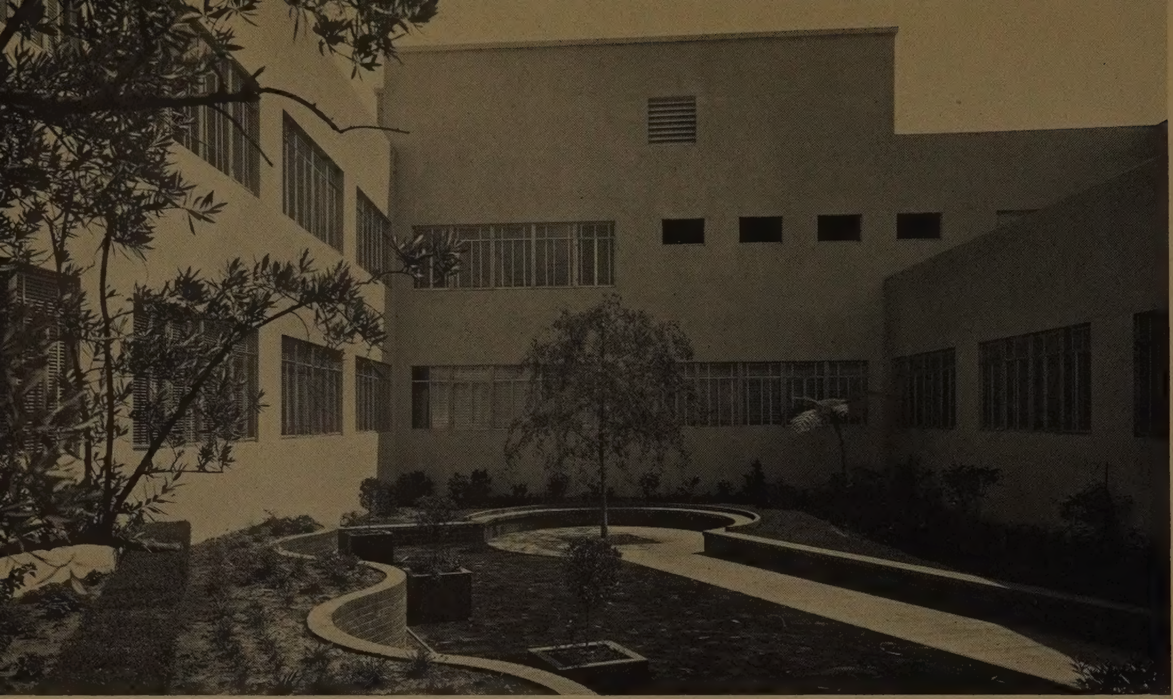
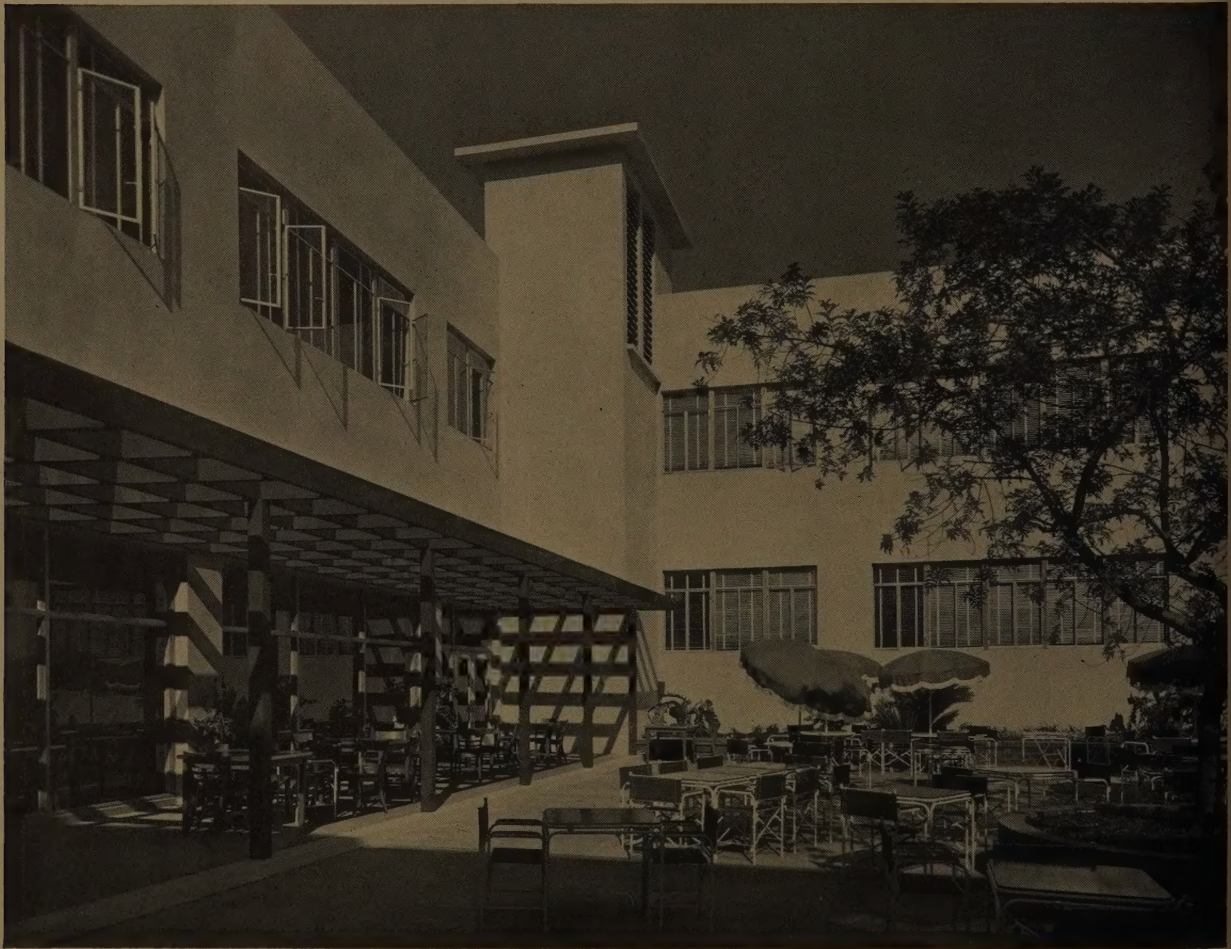
an Francisco, Calif.



The architectural concrete walls finished in almost natural color are an excellent background for the interestingly landscaped inner courts. These have the functional purpose of admitting light to the large interior floor area.

One of the four courts around which the building is constructed. Some of these serve as dining areas for employes and the public.



iore than 350 cars is provided in the space surrounding ie building on the balance of the six-acre site.

The building can be entered from any one of its four des. The personnel entrance is on La Cienega Blvd. The iain entrance on Beverly Blvd., emphasized by the four ectangular polished black granite columns, leads into a bbby flanked by two reception rooms styled for the comfort f visitors.

The lobby's green, black and red marble walls and a lack terrazzo floor present an interesting approach to the vo main staircases, the first floor corridors and the corner rugstore.

The building is constructed around four spacious interior ourts which are interestingly landscaped. In addition to dmitting light to the large interior floor area, these also erve as recreation and dining areas for the 1,000 employes. he public has access to two of these unique court areas rough the world's largest drugstore, which occupies the rst floor corner area of the building.

A fountain and dining area seating 200 occupies the La ienega frontage. An additional 200 may enjoy a luncheon r a dinnertime buffet service in the charming garden tmosphere of the outdoor courts.

Also on the first floor of the building are located the ierchandising offices and the merchandise display rooms. Iere every facility has been provided for setting up standrds not only for the 10,000 franchised druggists but also for the Owl, Sontag, Liggett and Renfro chains, which are owned by the company.

The publicity and advertising departments are also on the first floor. So are the construction, personnel and medical departments and the extensive mail room in which 20,000 pieces of mail will originate daily. One of the unique service features of this floor is a three-chair barber shop exclusively for the convenience of the building population.

The second floor is occupied by general executive offices' the legal and accounting departments and the directors, room, where a specially built oval walnut table 22 ft. long accommodates the directors at their meetings. One wall of this room is covered by a mural 32 ft. long by 20 ft. high painted by Don Clever, California artist. In picturesque fashion it depicts on a map of the United States the location of the main manufacturing, warehouse and office locations. It is visible from Beverly Blvd., since the opposite wall is entirely of glass from floor to ceiling. Beside the mural is a heroic-size figure of a Rexall pharmacist holding a beaker as he compounds a prescription.

On the second floor there is a trainee soda kitchen, and an officers' conference dining room opening onto a dining terrace landscaped to insure privacy without being obtrusive.

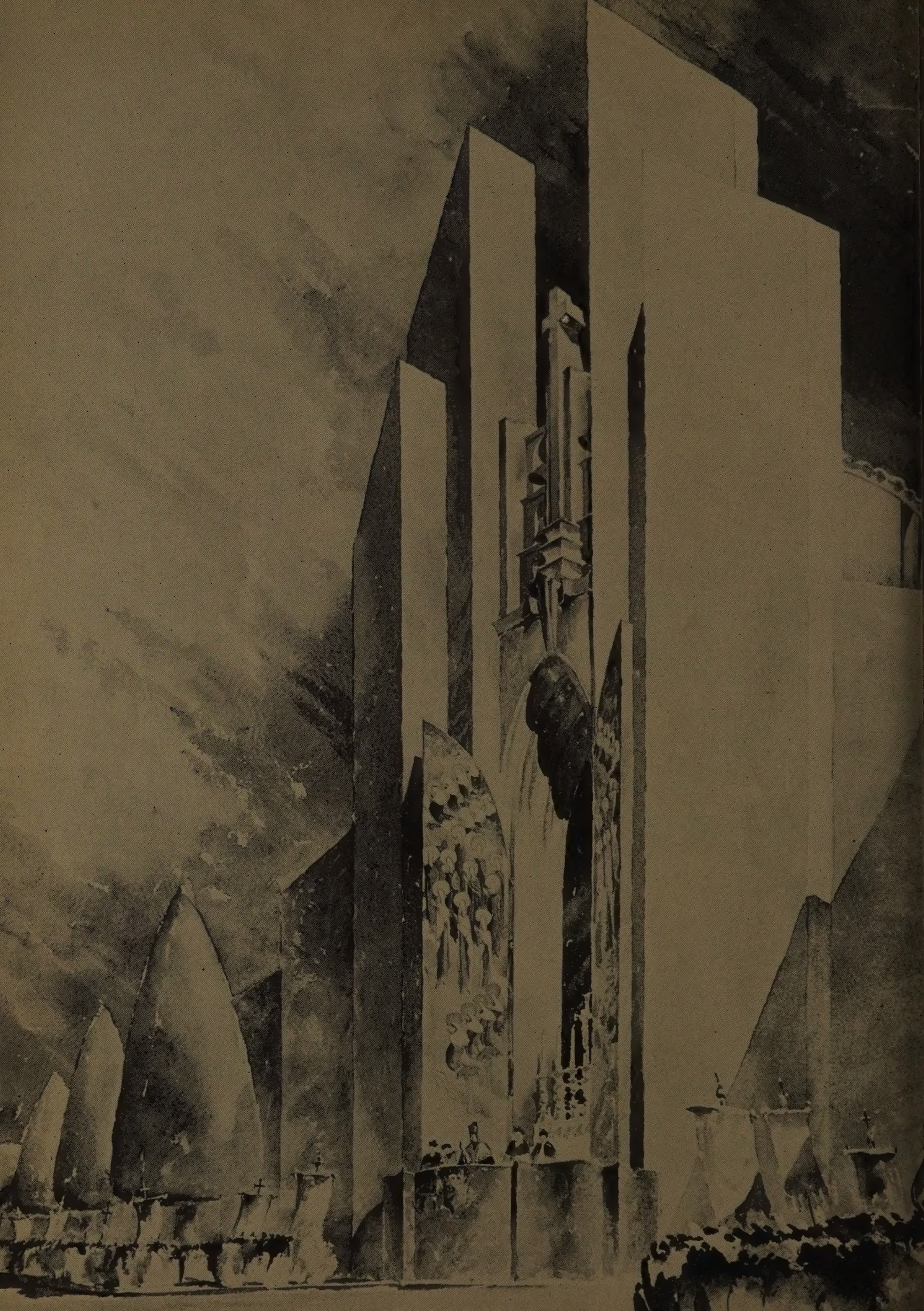
Conference rooms of ample size are located at frequent intervals so any group or staff can make use of them.

Throughout the building in repetitive locations are men's and women's toilets and cloak rooms and required service rooms.

The largest air conditioning system ever to be installed on the Pacific Coast in an office building has been incorporated into the structure. Two 250-h.p. centrifugal compressors will supply the chilled water for the cooling cycle. The building is divided into 33 zones. The aluminum windows throughout merely serve to admit light and to protect from the elements. They need never be opened except for cleaning the exterior of the glass.

The exterior of the building is architectural concrete cast in plywood forms and finished in a color closely resembling the natural color of the material. In designing the building the architect wished to express the long horizontal elements in a continuous form rather than as a veneer with joints. Concrete was the only medium in which he could do this properly. Lighting effects make this an outstanding and interesting structure at night as well as by day.

ighting effects make this an interesting structure at night as well as by day.



Church of Christ the King

at Manizales, Colombia

By THOMAS HALL LOCRAFT*, AIA

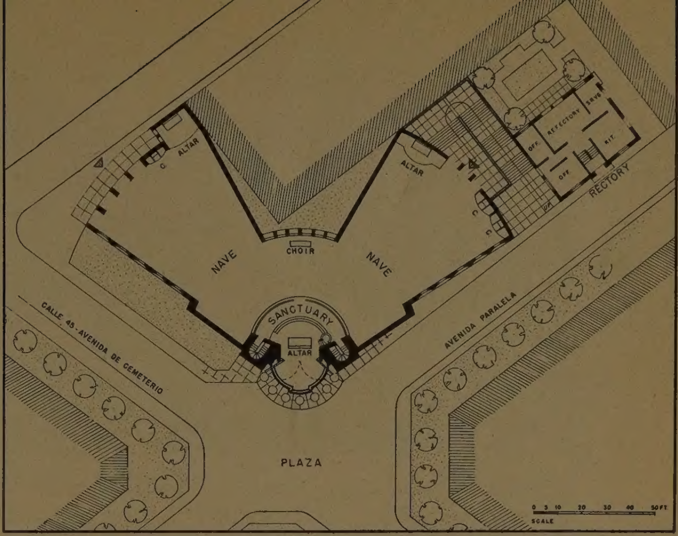
HIGH up in the central cordillera of the Andes at Manizales, Colombia, a church is under construction. Amid the towering Andes on a hilltop is rising a great concrete structure of modern design consisting of an organization of masses piled one above the other, seemingly in manmade emulation of those surrounding peaks. The exterior design is keynoted by the impressive grandeur of nature so it is fitting that the internal plan should also be integrated with the out-of-doors in a single great place of worship.

In Central and South American countries, the frequent religious festivals or fiesta days bring throngs of people from the surrounding countryside and the immediate community where they are held, making crowds far larger than the normal church congregation. How to accommodate such large crowds, yet retain the church as the center of the celebrations, and also to provide a parish church throughout the year was an important problem in designing the Church of Christ the King. Locating the sanctuary at the intersection of two streets which approach the site at considerable grades, permitting the large reredos of the altar to open onto a balcony and making the main altar available for both indoor and outdoor services developed as a promising solution to this problem. When this solution was proposed to Rvdo. Alfonso de los Rios, the vicar general, it met his enthusiastic approval.

By arrangement with local authorities the street intersection was opened to provide a plaza before the altar balcony. Advantage was taken of the street grades by providing entrance to the main floor from the street at the higher level and entrance to a basement parish hall from the lower street level at the opposite end of the building. Here a generous staircase leads up to the main floor.

The site is irregular L-shaped. As finally developed the plan provides for two naves. Each seats about 500 persons, with the choir and organ at the intersection of the two. Thus the music will be properly related to the sanctuary, to the two naves and to the outside balcony and plaza. The arrangement of floor levels in relation to the street grades places the balcony 13 ft. above the plaza.

At the rear of each nave are shrines and confessionals. Stairs built in the piers on either side of the altar lead to the sacristies under the sanctuary. Ample lighting without glare was given considerable study. The sanctuary will receive a flood of light from a large window above the organ and from windows above the roofs of the two naves. Each nave will be lighted by windows in one side wall.



The plan provides two naves with the altar at their intersection. The large wall expanses will be decorated with murals painted directly on the concrete.

In developing the exterior design serious consideration was given at first to the Spanish Colonial forms traditional in the church architecture of these countries. It was felt, however, that consistent as such a design would be with tradition it would not make the most of the impressive site and would not have the same soul-stirring influence on the people as the design finally chosen. It was accordingly decided that the design should be frankly expressive of contemporary materials and methods of construction and that it should take its form naturally from the unusual plan and the mountains in which it is situated. Located at the high part of the city with rather steep approaches the tall central motive of the church silhouetted against the clear blue Andean sky will be visible for long distances except when mist shrouds it in an ethereal veil.

Reinforced concrete is being used throughout the building. Resistance to earthquake, availability and adaptability to the desired form were important factors in the decision to use concrete. Exterior decoration depends primarily on the form of the concrete motive, the bells and belfry arrangement and the polychrome and gilded embellishment of the reredos door leaves.

Some of the large interior wall spaces will be decorated with murals, generally painted directly on the concrete, but the interior decorative effect will depend chiefly on the form and lighting. There will be sound-absorbing material on the rear walls of the two naves for acoustical purposes.

Murphy and Locraft, Washington, D.C., were the architects. Construction is by local labor. Rvdo. Alfonso de los Rios is vicar general and Rvdo. Rodrigo Lopez is rector.

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*Murphy and Locraft, architects, Washington, D.C.

que arrangement permits opening the altar to the street to provide door services at the Church of Christ the King in Manizales, Co- , S.A. Murphy and Locraft, architects, Washington, D.C.

Willard Storage Battery Co. office and factory building, Memphis, Tenn. Control joints were provided at the window jambs below the sills and at the centers of the spandrel openings. Hanker and Heyer, Memphis, architects.

Industrial Buildings of Architectural Concrete

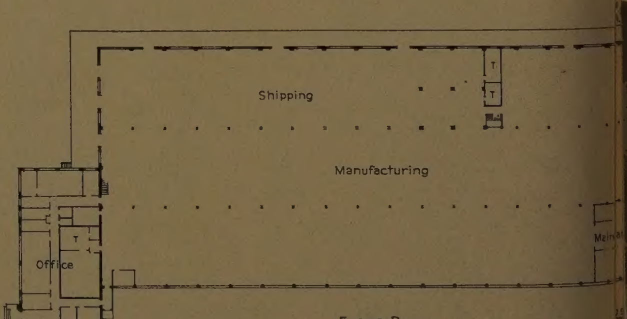
By Carl C. Heyer*, AIA

Two modern industrial buildings recently completed in Tennessee again have demonstrated that economical construction with a minimum of delay in spite of material and labor shortages is possible by building of architectural concrete. These are the Willard Storage Battery Co. plant and office building in Memphis and the Brownsville Glove Co. building at Brownsville. Both were completed in 1947.

The Willard Storage Battery Co. plant is a one-story building except for the acid treatment area on the west side which can be seen in one of the accompanying pictures. The factory section is 150x360 ft. in plan. The office section, adjoining the south end of the factory building, is 50 ft. wide and 100 ft. long. Along the south wall of the factory at the side of the office is a covered shipping platform 15 ft. wide to accommodate trucks. A 10-ft. wide covered platform along the entire length of the west wall extends somewhat beyond the north end of the building. This is for rail shipments of raw materials and finished products. The east wall of the factory is almost entirely glass and was built as a temporary, removable wall to allow extension of the building on this side. It is expected that the plant area will be about doubled by this addition.

Form sheathing for the concrete walls consisted of 1x8-in. common boards, but for the front office walls the outside form was lined with reclaimed Presdwood panels, producing a smooth concrete finish. Control joints were provided in deeply incised V-joints over all window openings. Horizontal lines in line with the window muntins were cast in the concrete piers between windows.

The Brownsville Glove Co. building is of similar construction. The factory section is 110x252 ft. in plan. Original plans contemplated masonry construction but discussion with the contractor showed that architectural concrete would be more economical. Final plans were prepared on that basis. Two main partitions divide the area into manufacturing, shipping and maintenance departments. The north and east walls and the south wall on either side of the office section are continuous glass from sill line to roof. The office section, 22x110 ft., contains reception room, toilet and washrooms for both office and factory employes.



Floor Plan

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*Hanker and Heyer, architects, Memphis, Tenn.

ng shipping platforms for shipping by rail or truck are on two sides of the factory section. Easy manipulation of trucks on a large concrete ved area saves time and money.

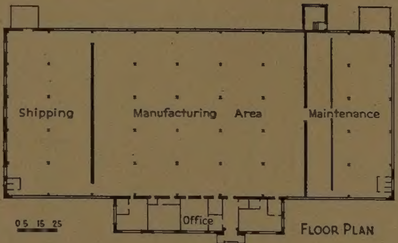
Fortunately, it was possible to obtain ¾-in. structural ade plywood for form sheathing for the Brownsville job. y reusing this material as often as five times on this job and equal number of times on another structure at a different cation, the unit cost for forming material was reduced to minimum.

The main entrance is marked by heavy pilasters on each de of the recessed doorway. These are carried up above e parapet. Between them and above the doorway is a eded panel. This is essentially the only decorative feature the building. The rustications on the piers between indows are similar to those on the Willard job. Painting e concrete walls with white portland cement paint gave very pleasing finished appearance.

Interior walls of the office space for both the Brownsville nd Willard plants are plaster on metal lath furred out on nannels secured to the walls with No. 8 copper wire emedded in the walls when the concrete was placed. Interior rfaces of the factory walls are just as they were when the rms were stripped. Very little rubbing was done to their tside surface because it was not necessary; moreover, ubbing is not desirable if it can be avoided.

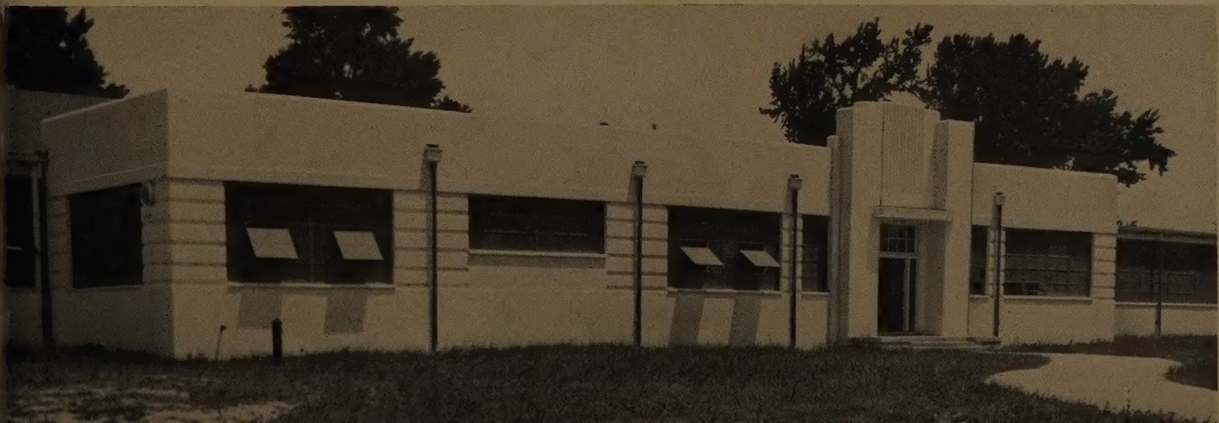
The cost of the Willard Storage Battery Co. building was 500,000. Tri-State Construction Co., Memphis, was conactor. The Brownsville Glove Co. building was constructed y McNeese Construction Co. of Memphis at a cost of 120,000.

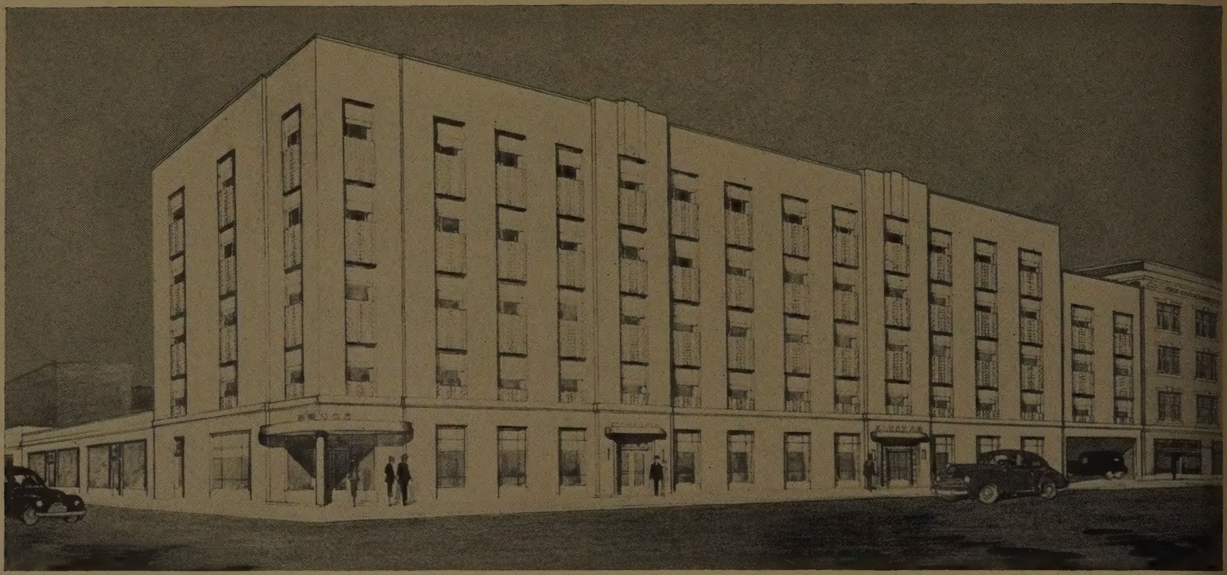
The reeded panel over the entrance doorway was produced by nailing wood strips to the form.



FLOOR PLAN

eep rustications on the piers between windows and the reeded panel over the entrance are essentially the only decorative features on the rownsville Glove Co. building at Brownsville, Tenn.



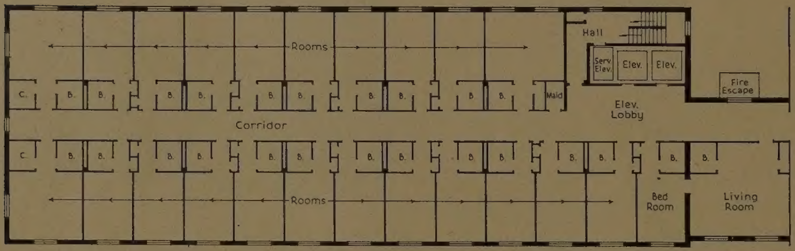


HOTEL ALCAZAR FOR KING AND ANDERSON ENTERPRISES

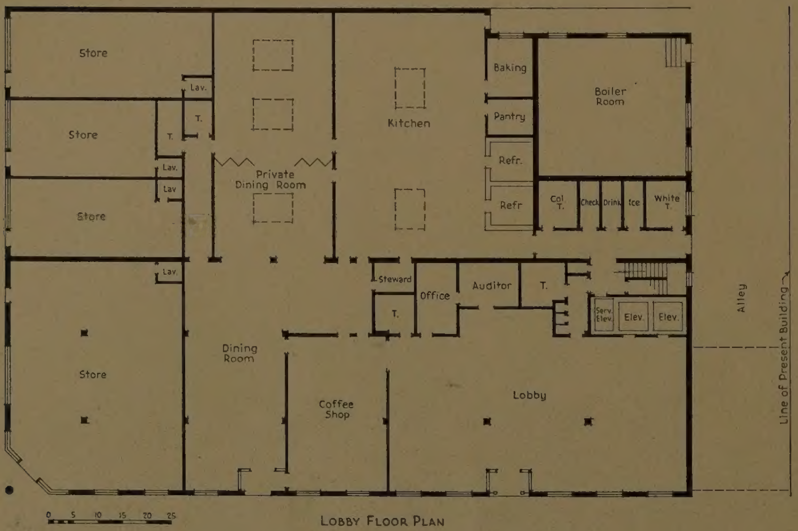
Clarksdale, Miss.

Anker F. Hansen
Architect

Ralph R. Wilson
Associate



Typical Guest Room Floor



Lobby Floor Plan

FIRE took its toll again—the old section of Hotel Alcazar was destroyed, the new section damaged. Its owners and architects resolved, "It must not happen again." The structure for which plans are completed to replace the destroyed section will be built of architectural concrete with concrete interior frame and floors. The existing building, saved from destruction because it is structurally firesafe, will be modernized to minimize fire hazards. Precast colored concrete spandrels feature the architectural design of what will be one of the most modern hotels in the Mississippi Delta.

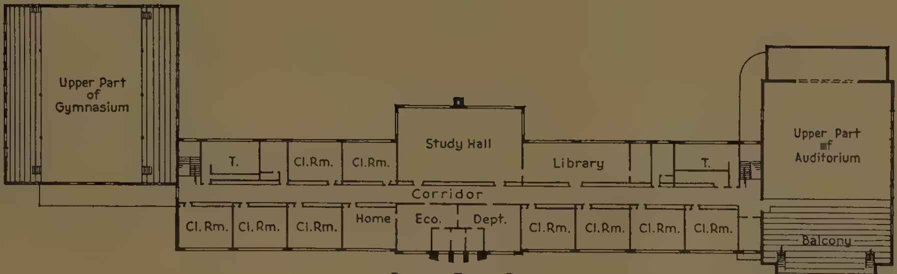
FRAYSER HIGH SCHOOL

Shelby County Board of Education, Memphis, Tenn.

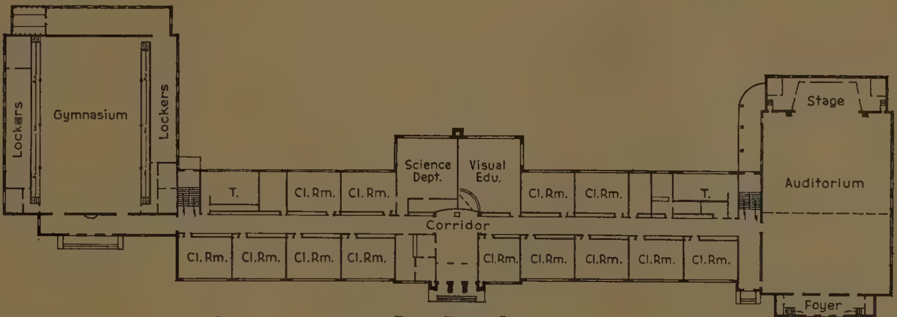
ANKER F. HANSEN, Architect

RALPH R. WILSON, Associate

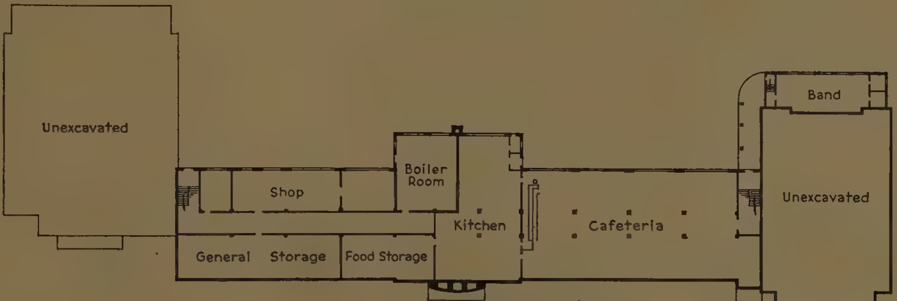
NEW Frayser High School for Shelby County Board of Education, capacity 1,000 students, will be the first unit of a $2,500,000 building program. Plans are nearing completion for an architectural concrete building. This city and county school system will have one of the nation's most modern schools. The 500-ft. long building, two stories in front and three at the rear, will be located on a 12-acre tract. The 1,300-seat auditorium and the gymnasium, each with own entrance, flank the classroom unit to facilitate all academic and community activities without interference with one another.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

Community Hospital Developed by Stages

Ed Hudgins, Architect*

When a community hospital was proposed for Mooreland, Okla., the country was recovering from its worst depression and such projects were still difficult to finance. Accordingly, plans were prepared for a building that would meet minimum requirements but could be easily enlarged. By the time final plans and arrangements had been completed, the country was at war. But because of the building's modest size and the availability of labor and materials, no restrictions were placed on its erection.

Completed in 1942, this unit of three stories and basement, 33x130 ft. in plan, will constitute the central portion of the finished project. Immediately following the war a two-story and basement wing 33x77 ft. was built, and completed in 1946. Two more steps will complete the project. Step 3 will be a three-story and basement projection to the rear of the main portion of the building and will contain a cafeteria and kitchen, private rooms and a nursery. Step 4 will be a wing similar to Step 2 at the opposite end of the building.

The cost of heating this building with gas has been less than any other building of comparable size that we have designed. In 1945, for example, careful records were kept and the cost of fuel averaged only $26 per month. This unusually low cost we consider is due to the type of construction used. All exterior walls are architectural concrete which is finished on the inside with plaster applied to insulating lath furred out ¾ in. The concrete roof slab is covered with 1-in. insulating board and built-up asphalt roofing.

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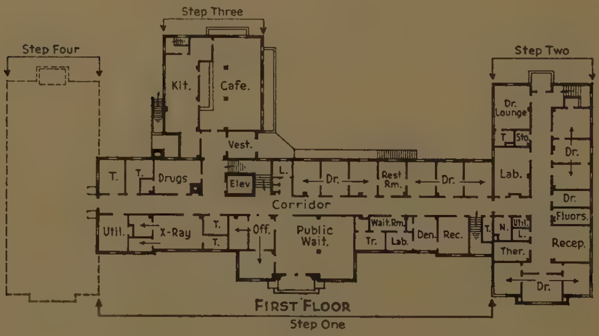
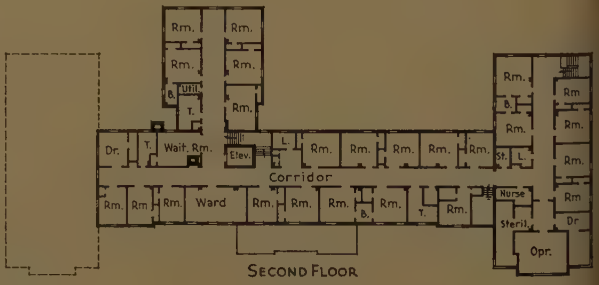
*Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, architects-engineers, Oklahoma City, Okla.





The community hospital at Mooreland, Okla., was designed to be constructed in units as funds become available. The central three-story unit was constructed in 1942. The wing at the right was built next. Other units will be added at the left and rear to complete the project. Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, architects-engineers, Oklahoma City.

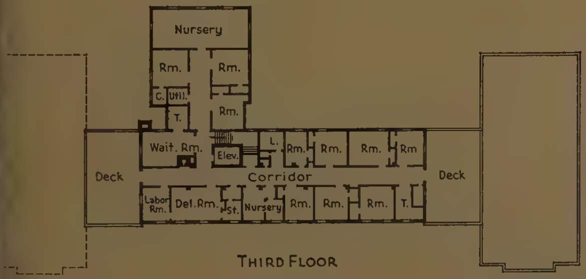
Main entrance is through a one-story projection housing the general office and part of the waiting room.

o reduce noise in corridors, all corridor ceilings are covered ith an acoustical material.

Waterproofed plywood was used for forming the walls, hich were constructed in 4-ft. lifts. Control joints were sed at suitable locations and experience after five years in e main part of the building indicates that they are operat- g satisfactorily to prevent intermediate cracking.

One reason for using architectural concrete for this job that it does the architect's bidding so readily. The aterial lends itself to almost any style or detail. In the ase of the Mooreland Community Hospital decorative etail was kept to a minimum. Proportion of masses, vary- g heights of the different elements and reveals to produce play of highlights and shadows were depended upon to roduce an overall pleasing design. The only really decora- ve detail is the band at the window heads of the third floor in the central portion and of the second floor in the wings. These were produced by nailing wood strips in the forms. The walls were first cleaned and then painted with white portland cement paint. In a climate such as that in Oklahoma it is necessary to repaint about every 10 years. I know of no other type of construction that can be restored to such an appearance of newness by a coat of paint as can architectural concrete.

On the first floor are the administration department and reception room, doctors' and dentists' offices and treatment



THIRD FLOOR

View of end where additional wing will be built. The only strictly decorative detail is the band course at the second- and third-story window heads.

rooms and the X-ray laboratory. The second floor has private rooms and wards. The wing built as the second step in construction provided a new operating room so the space formerly occupied on the second floor of the first unit was converted into private rooms. The maternity department is on the third floor.

Our experience with this and other architectural concrete buildings is that good superintendence is necessary throughout the job as is true of every type of construction. The quality of any job depends upon carefully prepared plans and specifications and close cooperation between the contractor's superintendent and the architect to see that plans and specifications are carried out as intended.

Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates of Oklahoma City were architects-engineers for the Mooreland Community Hospital.

Ambulance entrance is at the rear of the building close to the elevator.

e Jacksonville School of Technology at Jacksonville, Fla., is a long building with window muntins, canopies and moldings further phasizing the horizontal. Max L. Worthley, architect, Mansfield, Ohio; N. W. Green, engineer, Jacksonville.

School of Technology

Jacksonville, Fla.

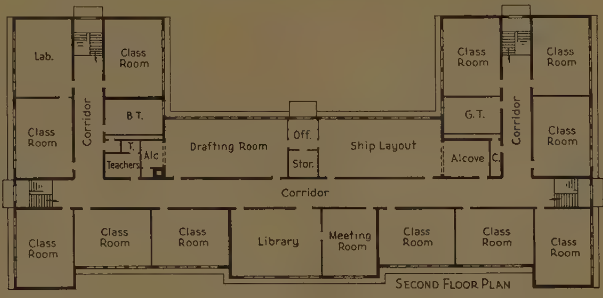
By W. C. Cumming*

AFTER many delays due to the war and subsequent shortages, the Board of Public Instruction of Duval ounty, Fla., completed its new School of Technology in cksonville in time for the fall opening of 1945. The WPA arted the building several years before but turned it over the Board when the foundations and first floor were in. me difficulty was then experienced in financing but the oard decided to go ahead with day labor under super-ision of Peter DeGroot, its superintendent of building nstruction.

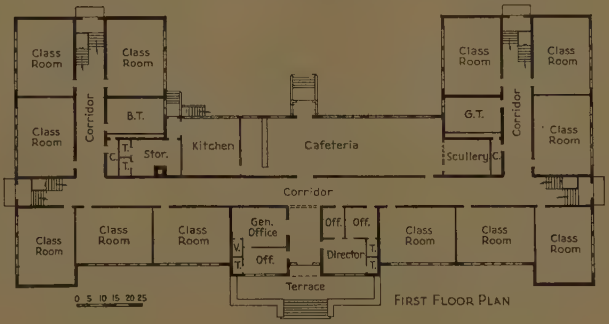
Designed by Max L. Worthley, architect of Mansfield, hio, the building is a two-story structure 104x222 ft., con-ining 23 classrooms, a laboratory, library, drafting room, op room, cafeteria and kitchen, meeting room and several fices. All outside walls and all partition walls facing cor-dors, as well as all corridor floors, are reinforced concrete. orridor floors are covered with asphalt tile. Classroom oors are wood and partitions between classrooms are laster and rock lath on wood studs. The roof is also of ood construction with suspended ceiling below.

The first floor is 4 ft. above the ground. To prevent dry ot of the wood construction, the crawl space below the rst floor and the space between the suspended ceiling and oof are ventilated through openings in the walls produced by placing precast concrete grilles in the walls. Windows are double-hung sash reaching almost to the ceiling and having only horizontal muntins. Continuous cantilevered concrete canopies projecting 2 ft. shade the windows. Similar canopies project 4 ft. over the entrances and are placed on small brackets. Panels of glass block above the side entrances light the stairs. All stairs are concrete with nonslip terrazzo steps.

Exterior walls were cast against 1x6-in. T&G lumber which imparted an attractive texture to the concrete. The walls were painted with white portland cement paint. The horizontal design was further emphasized by continuous sills carried around the ends of the building as moldings and by similar moldings at the level of the window canopies

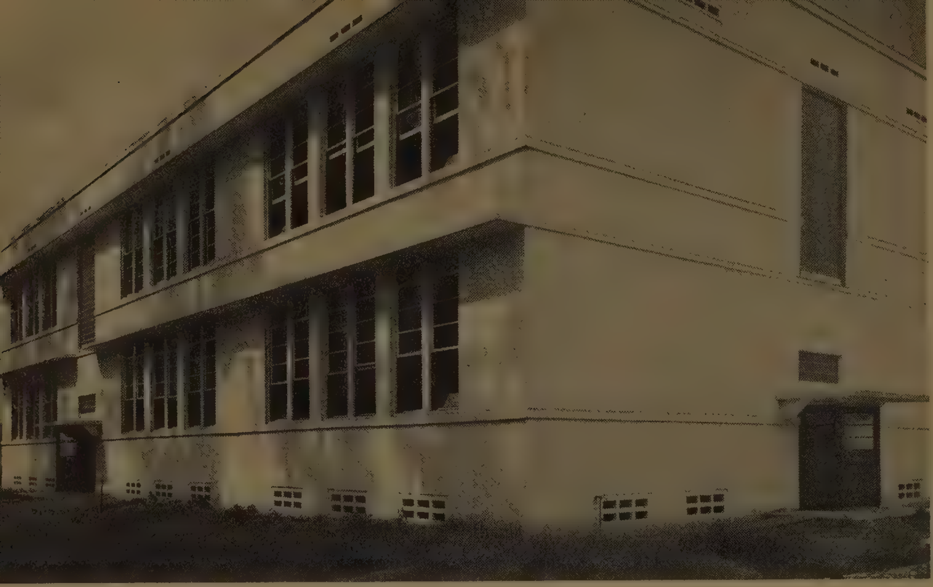


Second Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

Director, Jacksonville School of Technology.



Cantilevered canopies shade the windows and precast concrete grilles provide openings for ventilating spaces under the first floor and under the roof.

and at the top of the parapet. Control joints at intervals of about 20 ft. were formed by metal V-strips attached to the forms. Now that the building has been occupied for more than a year it can be said that these control joints are operating satisfactorily.

Mixed on the job, the concrete had a slump of 5 in. with 6 to 6½ gal. of mixing water per sack of cement. It was placed in the forms in 5-ft. lifts and vibrated with internal vibrators.

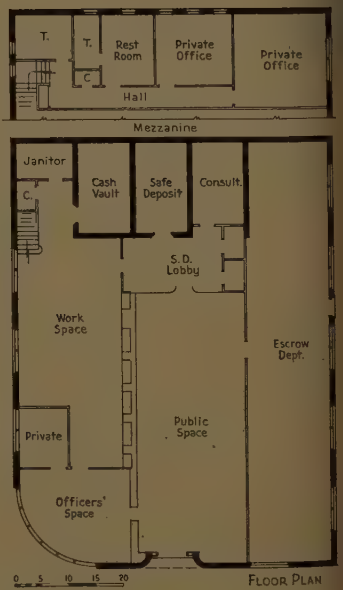
Total cost of the project was $250,000, about 37 cents per cu.ft., or about $6.47 per sq.ft. The late N. W. Green of Jacksonville was structural engineer.

Branch Bank at Inglewood, Calif.

By Laurence J. Waller*, M., ASCE

As a result of state law which permits branch banking in California, our large city banks usually have many smaller branches in outlying parts of the city, in the suburbs and in smaller communities. These branches are designed to carry on a complete banking business but since much of the administrative and clerical work is done at the parent bank, the space requirements are small compared to the volume of business done. Where the branch occupies its own building a problem in its design is to provide in a relatively small structure the feeling of dignity and safety associated with large banks and at the same time have the highly desired friendly atmosphere of smaller institutions. Convenient parking facilities for these branches are highly desirable because so many patrons depend on automobile transportation.

In the Morningside Park Branch of the Citizens' National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, located in the suburb of Inglewood, one steps directly from the sidewalk into the large, light and sunny banking room. The working space to the left is separated from the public space only by straight-line low-type counters without cages. This increases the spaciousness of the banking room and the effectiveness of the tall windows. To the rear are cash and safety deposit vaults and over this area is a mezzanine floor containing toilet and rest rooms and two private offices. To the



Floor Plan

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*Consulting structural engineer, Los Angeles.

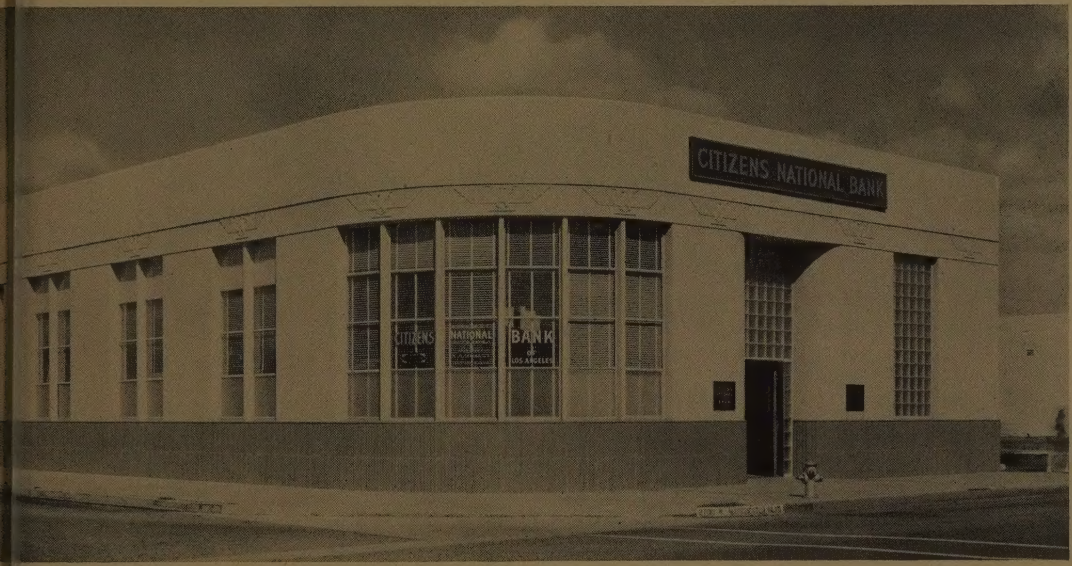
ght and rear of the main banking room is the escrow epartment. A side entrance from the adjoining parking lot as been provided to make this department accessible when ie bank proper is closed.

The main floor is reinforced concrete slab on ground ith a two-color terrazzo finish throughout the public space nd safety deposit department and with asphalt tile in the ork areas. The mezzanine floor is reinforced concrete with eramic tile floor finish and base in the toilets. Inside wall urfaces of the banking room are finished with interior ucco; the ceiling is acoustical tile.

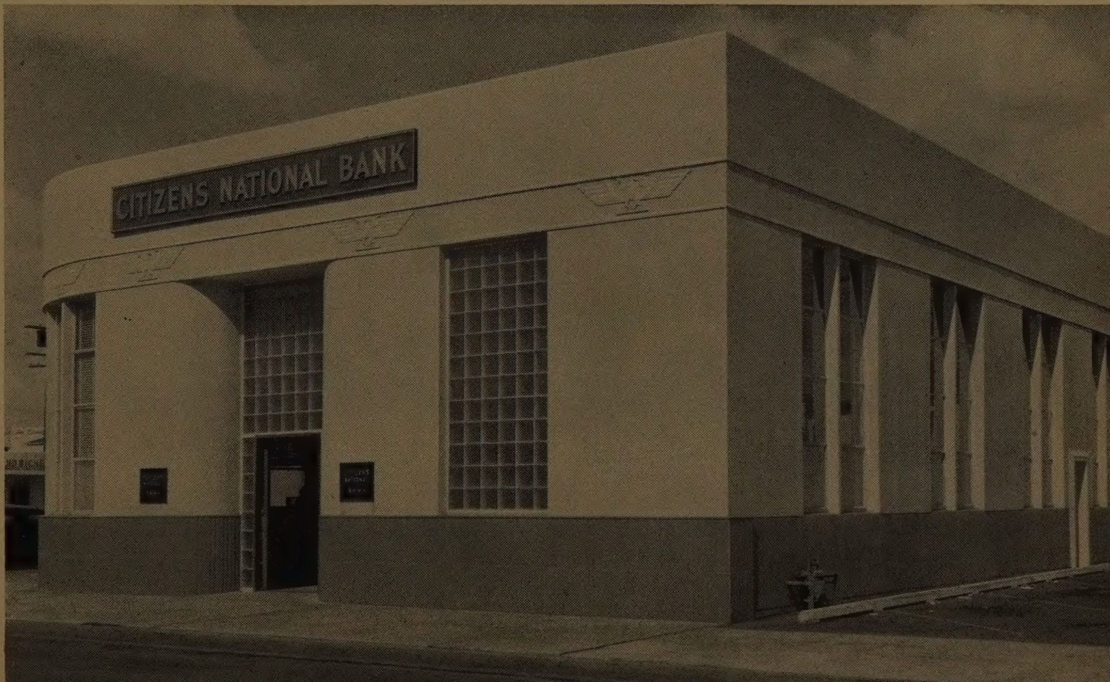
Exterior walls of reinforced concrete have a smooth texure above a base of two courses of extruded ceramic tile. he tile in dark reddish-brown harmonizes with the wall urfaces above, which are painted with portland cement aint in a yellowish-buff color. Casting the concrete in plywood forms facilitated the production of the curved walls at the corner and at the entrance. The smooth walls free of joint markings give the desired strong, solid appearance.

Above the window heads is a border of spread eagles produced by plaster waste molds placed in the forms. Tall windows of metal sash tend to increase the apparent height of the building. These windows are a combination of fixed and ventilated sash. Glass block were introduced for variety at the sides and above the doorway and for one large window on the front. Full advantage of the parking lot adjoining the building was obtained by placing large windows throughout the length of wall facing the lot.

Zoss Construction Co. of Hollywood was contractor. G. Leo Hess, vice president, Citizens' National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, represented the bank's building committee and J. T. Prochaska was the bank's superintendent of construction.

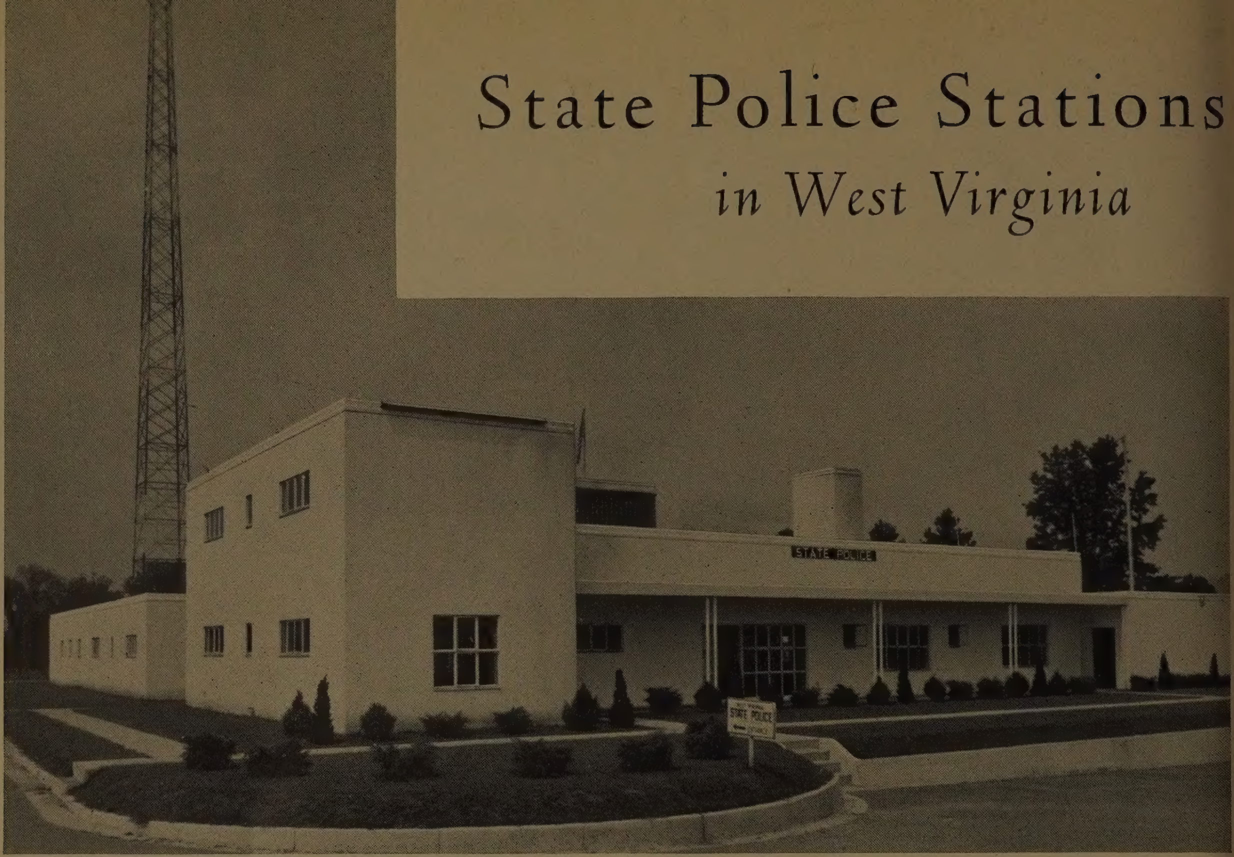


Morningside Park Branch of Citizens' National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles at Inglewood, Calif. Concrete walls are faced at the base with dark reddish-brown tile and painted above in yellowish buff. Designed by Laurence J. Waller, consulting structural engineer, Los Angeles. Contractor, Zoss Construction Co., Hollywood.

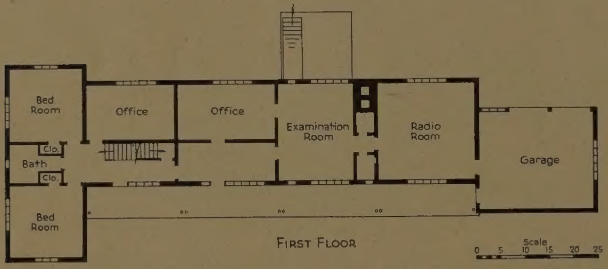


A parking lot adjoins the building on the east. A side entrance gives access to the escrow department. The smooth surfaces were obtained by using plywood forms; plaster waste molds were used to cast the eagle decoration.

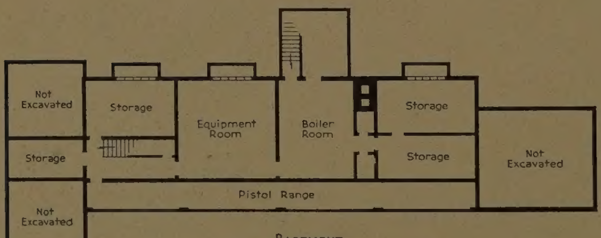
State Police Stations in West Virginia



Headquarters of the West Virginia State Police is housed in this architectural concrete building in South Charleston. This building and the ones in Shinnston, Beckley and Moundsville were designed by E. J. Wood and Son Associates, architects of Clarksburg, W.Va.



FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT

Floor plans of station at South Charleston.

By CARLETON C. WOOD*, Architect

EARLY in the spring of 1944, a tornado skirted the town of Shinnston, W.Va., wrecking farm buildings, tearing up trees and generally creating havoc. Directly in its path were the steel radio tower, broadcasting station, barracks and garage comprising the Shinnston headquarters of the West Virginia State Police.

When the storm abated, the tower was a mass of twisted steel but the buildings were intact because of their concrete construction. Had they been of any less sturdy construction, I am convinced they would have been leveled by the storm.

But even before this test of durability, all of us who participated in the planning and construction of the buildings were more than satisfied with the results. If I had the job to do over again I would select the same construction materials.

West Virginia has seven state police radio stations. The

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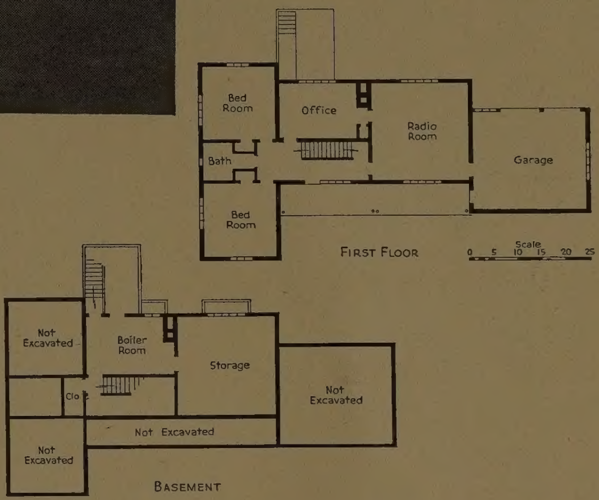
*E. J. Wood and Son Associates, Clarksburg, W.Va.

tation at Shinnston is somewhat smaller than the headquarters at outh Charleston, but construction is the same.



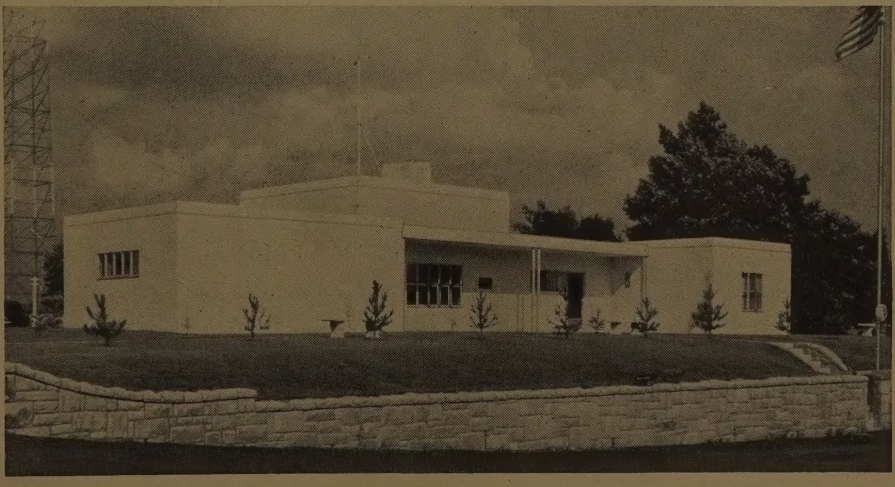
Floor plans of station at Shinnston.

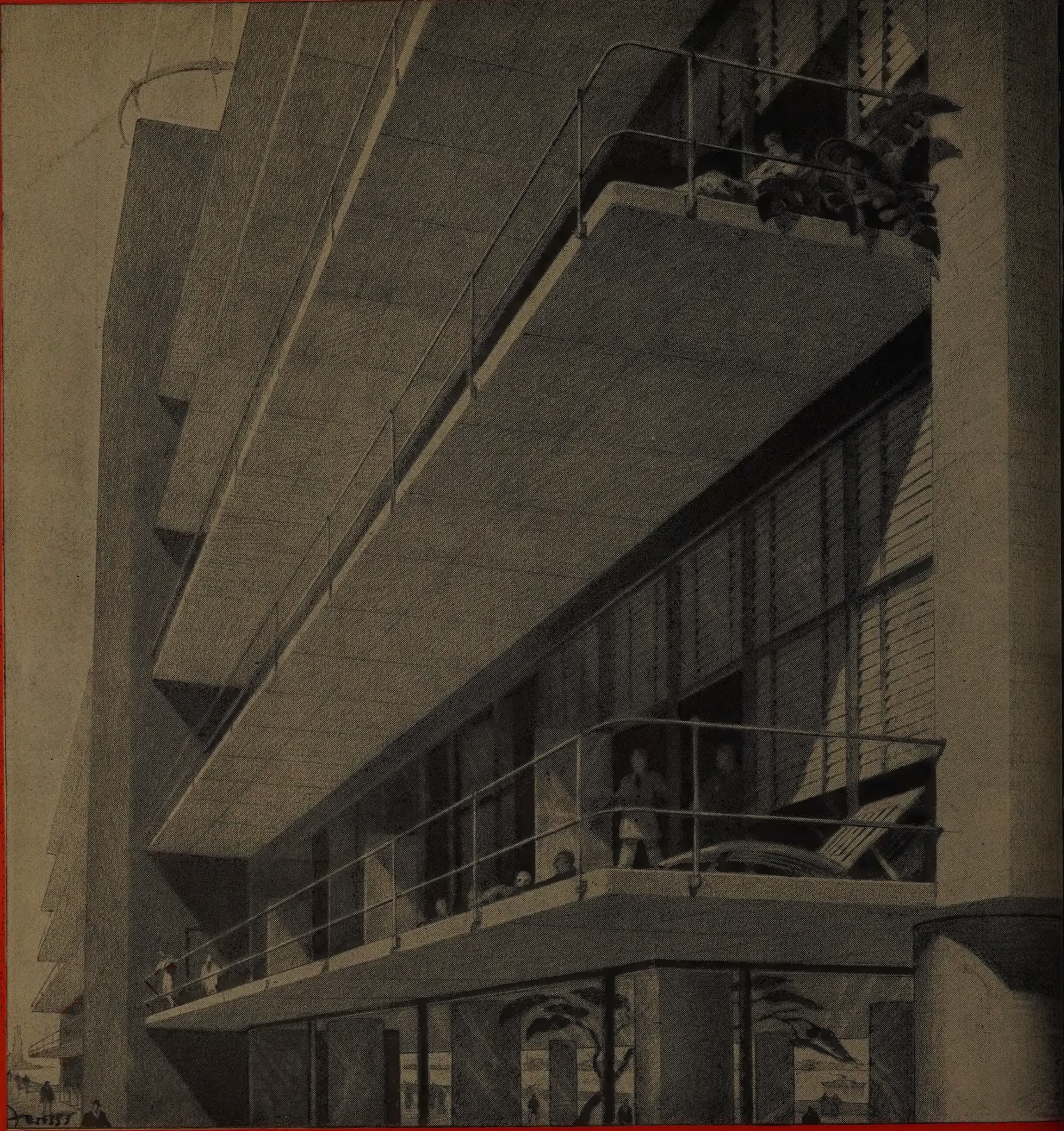
ne located at South Charleston, which is the state head- uarters, and those at Shinnston and Beckley are con- ructed of architectural concrete.

At each there are three buildings, including a radio and ffice building, barracks and garage. Architectural concrete vas used for the office buildings and concrete masonry for he barracks and garages. Exterior walls of the office build- ngs consist of 8 in. of reinforced concrete, furred and plas- ered on the inside. Interior walls, stairs, roofs and floors are lso reinforced concrete. Plywood forms used for all jobs esulted in smooth finish walls. The roof and ceilings were nsulated. The radio broadcasting rooms are covered with coustical material. White portland cement paint on the valls gives them a spic and span appearance and contrasts leasingly with the carefully kept green lawns in front.

The final cost of each building showed a satisfactory comparison with estimated costs. South Charleston with a total cubage of 105,854 ft. cost approximately $65,000; Shinnston with a cubage of 69,232 cost $45,000; and Beckley with almost the same volume cost $35,000.

The Beckley Station is identical o the station in Shinnston except hat the plan is reversed to fit the ocation.





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